

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; continued cool; strong northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 44.
Detailed weather reports on page 15.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 55.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

ONE CENT In Greater New York TWO CENTS Elsewhere

100,000,000 LBS. OF LOUISIANA SUGAR FOR N. Y.

Another 100,000,000 Will Be Used to Relieve Shortage Elsewhere.

SHIPMENT NEXT WEEK

Arrangement Follows Two Days Conference in Washington.

PRICES WILL DROP SOON

Retailers to Be Cut Off if They Resort to Profiteering.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—One hundred million pounds of Louisiana sugar worth \$4,000,000 will be shipped to New York next week for the refineries in New York, Philadelphia and Boston to relieve the acute sugar shortage in the East, the Food Administration announced to-night. Another 100,000,000 pounds will be shipped to other parts of the country where a shortage exists.

This unexpected relief is the result of a two days' conference of representatives of the Louisiana sugar producers, headed by John M. Parker, Louisiana food administrator, with George M. Rolph of the sugar division of the food administration and Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Accompanying the good news was a warning that the refiners and distributors of sugar are being given instructions not to supply and sell at an exorbitant price. The refiners will be able to start selling at once at 8.35 cents a pound. By the last of December the refiners' price probably will have dropped to 7.25 cents.

Grip on Retailers.

The grip on the manufacturers have been fixed by agreement. The wholesalers will come under Government license and therefore under direct Government control. The Food Administration thus will have complete control of prices up to the retailer. The retailer, it is expected, will be prevented from profiteering by the public and the wholesalers not to sell to such firms.

In addition, an organization is being formed for the purpose of the sale of sugar in each city. It will be organized by the Federal food administrators in the various States and they in turn will communicate the prices to the public and to Washington any exorbitant prices by retailers.

At the opening price from the refiners at 8.35 cents the wholesalers' price for bulk sugar will be about 8.6 cents.

Printed copies of the voluntary agreement made by refiners, wholesalers and retailers of sugar, providing for an equitable distribution of the available sugar, and agreement contains also the prices fixed by the United States Food Administration for the sale of sugar by the refiners and wholesalers, are to be supplied by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Public Markets, to every man, woman and child in the city. Each copy will go a placard, which is to be posted in a conspicuous place in each store.

Test of Placards.

The placard will read as follows:

"This store is part of the municipal food administration and voluntary trade cooperative agreement and will sell sugar at the agreed price and not more than 10 cents more than \$1.00 or by installment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Steps will be taken looking to the enforcement of the law.

"HENRY MOSKOWITZ, Commissioner of Public Markets of the City of New York."

Sugar Prices Card.

The sugar prices card will read:

"The refiners' price, in accordance with the agreement with the United States Food Administration, is to be 8.35 cents per hundred basis for bulk granulated."

"The wholesalers' price is \$8.60 per hundred basis for bulk granulated."

"The refiners' price for granulated is 10.15 cents per pound, not to exceed 10.15 cents per pound to the consumer."

"The refiners will be distributed among the consumers by collection."

WAR MAKES CITY KEEP SOBER.

Board of Inebriety Reports Big Decrease in Drunkenness.

New York has "sobered up" since the war, the Board of Inebriety, at a meeting to-day, issued a statement in which it said that within the last two or three months the number of charges resulting from intoxication had materially decreased.

The board also reported that the high cost of getting properly equipped for the war has caused a decrease in the number of charges for the same reason.

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EGGS FALL, PRICES ONLY ARE BROKEN

Those Stored in April and May Being Unloaded.

Cold storage eggs will not sell at the expected fancy prices this winter, according to a prediction of P. Q. Poy, market reporter and food expert. The market packers and others, mostly Westerners, who tucked eggs in cold storage at 27 cents a dozen last spring, are liable to lose a lot of money.

There was a sale yesterday of seventy-eight carloads of storage eggs by J. A. Long of Indiana to D. R. Dwyer, commission man, of this city. The sale price was not announced. Two of the carloads were sold later under public call on the New York Mercantile Exchange at 35 cents a dozen.

These eggs were considered by the trade as one of the finest crops in the country. It is said they cost 35 or 37 cents when they were put in storage in April and May. There were 400 cases to the car and the loss by the seller is estimated at \$1 a case.

Mr. Poy says eggs ought to retail around 40 cents and not more than 42 cents a dozen.

PALMER TO QUIZ EVERY BUSINESS

All Companies Must Tell Percentage of Alien Enemy Control.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Every corporation or company doing business in the United States will be questioned as to the percentage of its alien enemy control. These queries will be put by the new organization, under former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, created by the "trading with the enemy" act for dealing with the property of alien enemies and the allies of alien enemies during the war.

Mr. Palmer was in conference all day and to-night with Treasury Department officials and others, with whom he will work in administering the law. From these conferences it developed that under the law Mr. Palmer's organization will have charge of all enemy property and the property of business interests owned or controlled by citizens of countries allied with Germany with the exception of money.

All money collected by Mr. Palmer will be turned over to the Treasury. Government of this fund in future Liberty Loan issue or any other security will be at the discretion of the Treasury Department.

The headquarters established here by Mr. Palmer was without information to-night of the reported seizure of cotton valued at \$135,000,000 and held by Germany in the United States.

If the cotton has been taken, it was said, it will be within the powers of the new organization to convert it into a center, dump pasteurized and raw milk and sell this commodity at a profit. I know that the grading of milk at times has been a farce. I know in some places in the country they put three different grades into one tub and take out the best brand.

"If an attempt is made to interfere with the farmers bringing milk to the city and selling it at a reduced price, I will use every ounce of my power to protect the farmers who are making the milk, and protect the consumer who is getting clean milk."

The second move in the plan of organized labor to get higher wages and use revolutionary means, was made yesterday afternoon. Union drivers employed by the Sheffield-Parmis-Sawyer-Buckley Company, who had been demanding a 10 percent increase in their wages, were ordered to strike. The company, which is a subsidiary of the Borden's Farm Products Company, whose strike was settled on Sunday, is now in the process of being reorganized. The company is now in the process of being reorganized. The company is now in the process of being reorganized.

KAMBER URGES POLYGRAPH.

Pamphlets Advocating Lateral Marriages Arise.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, Oct. 24.—A pamphlet advocating lateral marriage is being widely distributed by the military authorities of Germany. The Catholic clergy recently came into possession of several copies of pamphlets which have been distributed widely among the troops at the front. The pamphlets are entitled "Lateral Marriage," the only means for the formation of a new powerful army force and for the maintenance of the front.

One copy forwarded to Rome exhorted married women in the rear to remain faithful to their husbands. The pamphlets, based upon personal inclination, with married men, in the rear, to remain faithful to their wives. Such lateral marriages, it is stated, can be dissolved after children are born. Their object is to increase the birth rate and to increase the number of soldiers.

We appeal to housewives to cooperate by not hoarding or wasting sugar. Housewives should reduce their normal use of sugar to one-half, at least until the new crop arrives.

Violators of this voluntary cooperative agreement will be dealt with by the Food Administration, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

CAN RENT GERMAN EMBASSY.

Enemy Trading Act Will Put Fine Residence in Market.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The operation of the trading with the enemy law may result in some relief to home seekers in Washington. The law, which is now being enforced by the Food Administration, is to be used to put the German Embassy in the market for rent.

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WIFE DIDN'T KNOW U. S. WAS AT WAR

Husband Too Weary From Work to Talk to Her.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—The Women's Liberty Loan Committee of Maryland announced to-day that it had discovered a woman in Howard county, about twenty-five miles from this city, who had not been told of the United States being at war with Germany.

The committee said that the woman, intelligent and had several small children. She said her husband went to work daily at 4 A. M. and was too tired when he came in from the field at 8 P. M. to talk. She stated that she had not been told of her home in five years except to go to church.

Italians Lose Four Ships.

Rome, Oct. 24.—Italian shipping losses at the hands of submarines during the week ended October 20 on all seas were three steamships of more than 1,500 tons and one steamship under 1,500 tons. One steamship was attacked but escaped.

LOOSE MILK IS BAD FOR BABIES

SAYS EMERSON

But Dillon Points Out Sale Has Been Permitted for Past Three Years.

ACCUSES BIG DEALERS

Declares They Use Unsatisfactory Containers and Mix Different Grades.

Experts of the Department of Health do not look with favor upon the arrangement now being perfected by farmers' cooperative organizations to send direct to this city large quantities of milk which is to be sold from retail stores to the consuming public at 10 cents a quart.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, expressed the opinion before the Women's City Club on Tuesday night that it would be unfortunate for the city if a large portion of the milk supply is to be sold in this fashion, that is, in pails and pitchers to persons who are willing to carry their milk home.

Dr. Emerson has long urged mothers to buy the very best milk possible for their babies and has said that there is danger in feeding infants milk that has not been handled in a sanitary way.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, who the farmers' cooperative plan by which 100,000 tons of milk has been made possible, said yesterday that loose milk has been sold in the city for three years.

"All milk that comes into the city is properly under the regulation and supervision of the Department of Food and Markets," he said. "It is simply up to the health authorities to see that the milk that the farmers are going to send in is properly handled. I know that the grading of milk has been a farce. I know in some places in the country they put three different grades into one tub and take out the best brand."

"If an attempt is made to interfere with the farmers bringing milk to the city and selling it at a reduced price, I will use every ounce of my power to protect the farmers who are making the milk, and protect the consumer who is getting clean milk."

U-BOAT TOLL UP TO 25 VESSELS

Seventeen Over and Eight Under 1,600 Tons Reported for Week.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—An increase in the loss of British merchantmen through mines or submarines is noted in the Admiralty report for the current week. Seventeen vessels over 1,600 tons and eight under 1,600 tons were reported.

Arrivals, 2,641; sailings, 2,648.

British merchantmen over 1,600 tons lost: 17 vessels, 1,400 tons.

British merchantmen under 1,600 tons lost: 8 vessels, 1,400 tons.

German submarines lost: 17 vessels, 1,400 tons.

German submarines lost: 8 vessels, 1,400 tons.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

German Submarine Gets Leader—One Man Killed.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 24.—The Norwegian steamer *Leander*, 2,648 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to an announcement made to-day by the Norwegian Foreign Office.

The *Leander* was on a voyage from Oslo to Bergen. She was sunk on October 23, 1917, by a German submarine. The ship was carrying a cargo of coal and other supplies. One man was killed.

WILSON BUYS LIBERTY BONDS.

He Subscribes \$15,000 and Pays \$13,500 in Cash.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President Wilson has subscribed to \$15,000 of the second issue of Liberty bonds. The subscription was made through a local bank. The president is known to have bought the bonds in the past.

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BECKWITH, PORTRAIT PAINTER, IS DEAD

American Artist Collapses After Ride in Park.

J. Carroll Beckwith, a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and of the Society of American Artists, died suddenly last night at 10:30 o'clock in his apartment in the Shubert Hotel, at 59 West Forty-fifth street.

Mr. Beckwith collapsed yesterday afternoon of feeling ill and soon after 6 o'clock took a taxi ride through Central Park. Within a few hours he returned to his apartment. He was found by a neighbor who called a doctor. He died before the doctor arrived.

Mr. Beckwith was born in Hannibal, Mo., on September 23, 1852. The son of Charles Henry and Martha Melissa Beckwith. Although he showed great artistic promise as a boy, his father was desirous that he engage in commercial pursuits, and it was only the influence of his mother that finally gained him a chance to go to Chicago, where he studied in the Chicago Academy. There he exhibited his first picture in 1873, and thereafter went to Paris and entered the atelier of Carolus Duran, where Sargent was one of his fellow students. He also attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts, exhibiting his first Salon picture in 1878, and after five years the young artist returned to New York.

Soon after returning to America Mr. Beckwith exhibited his "Lady in Red," a portrait of Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, the wife of the insurance man, a work which attracted great attention. In a remarkably short time Mr. Beckwith had won a place in the top rank of American painters.

Result of 34 Weeks of Ruthless U-Boat Warfare

Losses to British Shipping Alone.

Week	Ships Over 1,000 Tons	Ships Under 1,000 Tons	Total Tons
March 4	14	9	23
March 11	14	4	18
March 18	18	8	26
March 25	18	8	26
April 1	18	8	26
April 8	17	2	19
April 15	19	10	29
April 22	19	10	29
April 29	23	13	36
May 6	24	23	47
May 13	21	8	29
May 20	18	9	27
May 27	18	1	19
June 3	15	8	23
June 10	15	8	23
June 17	27	8	35
June 24	21	7	28
July 1	15	6	21
July 8	15	6	21
July 15	14	4	18
July 22	21	8	29
July 29	18	8	26
August 5	21	8	29
August 12	14	2	16
August 19	15	3	18
August 26	18	8	26
September 2	18	8	26
September 9	12	4	16
September 16	8	20	28
September 23	13	2	15
September 30	13	2	15
October 7	14	2	16
October 14	12	8	20
October 21	12	8	20
Grand totals	613	231	844
Average number of British merchant ships sunk weekly	24.33	9.37	33.70
Average number over 1,000 tons sunk weekly	18.03	7.83	25.86

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FOE AT MERCY OF FRENCH GUNS; RETREAT NEAR

Aisne Victory, Won by Surprise, Staggering Blow to Germans.

KEY RIDGE CAPTURED

Valley to Laon Now Easy Conquest—Toll of Prisoners Set at 8,000.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Yesterday's great drive of the French on the Aisne front appears to have dealt a staggering blow to the enemy. In addition to the heavy German casualties and the more than 8,000 men made prisoners, the straightening of the salient above Soissons has given Gen. Petain's army command of high ground from which the Germans can be shelled to great advantage. The drive appears to have been a complete surprise to the foe. The victors captured seventy heavy guns, thirty mine throwers and eighty machine guns.

The army of the Crown Prince made no attempt at counter attacks, although on the Verdun front, around Hill 344, a violent thrust was made at the French positions. At one point some temporary success was gained here, but finally the Germans were driven out and the line was reestablished in its entirety.

One at Mercy of French.

Gen. Petain's capture of Fort Maismont is considered of special significance, as it is the key to the whole ridge extending to Craonne. The German positions now can be enfiladed, both from the Chemine des Dames and at Aisne-les-Bains, while the valley to Laon lies open in front and can be swept by the fire of French guns. A German "strategic reserve" is considered a possibility of the early future.

Berlin admits the loss of the village of Ailette and Chavignat, and says that the French have taken the village of Ailette, although claiming to have stopped the French advance by the use of reserves. Loss of several batteries is also admitted.

On the British front in Flanders the enemy again attacked the allied positions in Houtholst wood, making an attempt to break through the British and French forces. The German effort ended in signal failure.

An official statement issued to-day says that the French have captured the village of Ailette and Chavignat, and that the French have taken the village of Ailette, although claiming to have stopped the French advance by the use of reserves. Loss of several batteries is also admitted.

LIBERTY DAY'S \$500,000,000 PUTS LOAN OVER 3 BILLIONS BIG PARADE FOR TO-LAY

ESTIMATED subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan, based on conservative figures received from the various districts, the official total announced from Washington, and the maximum allotment for each district on a basis of \$5,000,000,000, follow:

	Estimated.	Actual.	Maximum Allotment.
New York	\$935,000,000	\$735,719,000	\$1,500,000,000
Boston	250,000,000	205,700,000	500,000,000
Philadelphia	275,000,000	54,940,360	415,000,000
Cleveland	200,000,000	192,769,000	500,000,000
Richmond	135,000,000	78,848,000	200,000,000
Atlanta	12,500,000	14,110,450	100,000,000
Chicago	480,000,000	204,865,000	1,000,000,000
St. Louis	130,000,000	53,417,050	200,000,000
Minneapolis	100,000,000	71,250,000	175,000,000
Kansas City	115,000,000	29,973,000	200,000,000
Dallas	50,000,000	19,282,980	125,000,000
San Francisco	180,000,000	73,247,300	350,000,000
Totals	\$3,002,500,000	\$1,729,087,110	\$5,000,000,000

HYLAN TO ENTER U. S. PROBE INTO THE TIGER'S DEN CAPITAL BEGUN

Candidate Will Read to the Experts Seek to Define It for "Boys" While They Give War Tax Levy—Railroad Men Confer.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department began its efforts to-day to reach a determination of what constitutes capital in order that the corporation and excess profits taxes provided in the war revenue bill may be imposed.

Representatives of the railway executives of the country appeared to-day at a secret hearing before Commissioner Roper, chief of the internal revenue bureau, to aid the bureau in reaching a conclusion in respect to the capitalization of railroads. The main point made was that surplus should certainly be counted as part of the working capital of railroads.

After the hearing it was learned that no statement will be issued as to what shall determine capital until industries of all sorts have been investigated thoroughly. Announcement will then be made of the official understanding of what shall constitute capital for all kinds and conditions of business.

Business men are beginning to exhibit alarm over the situation. They fear the Government might endeavor to make the war revenue act yield as much as possible may be too strict in their definition of capital, and therefore the capitalization will add a very considerable tax.

For one thing the income will appear to be a very much higher percentage of the capital than is the case with the companies themselves if the capital is cut down. Also if surplus is not permitted to be counted as capital, the tax will be taken as income. In the latter case it might appear that some railroads are earning more than 6 percent on their capital, which would require them to be subject to the excess profits tax in addition to the corporation taxes.

To hasten the investigations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Secretary McAdoo announced to-day that he would appoint an excess profits advisory board to assist the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reaching a decision on the excess profits provisions of the new law. The move was made it was explained, to "administer the new law effectively with the least possible inconvenience to the public, to business and to taxpayers."

The personnel of the new board will be announced in a few days. It will be made up of seven members. They will be men of wide business experience and will be an expert on economic and taxation.

The main duties of the new board will be to analyze the excess profits provisions, advise in drawing up the regulations to carry it into effect and discuss suggestions coming from the business interests of the nation.

Will Create Law Board Also.

In addition to the excess profits advisory board, Mr. McAdoo announced also that an advisory board of legal review will be created to composed of attorneys of considerable experience. This board will advise the Bureau of Internal Revenue on all of the problems of law expected to arise in the administration of many obscure points of the new act.

Realizing that the law is obscure in many of its provisions, Secretary McAdoo has decided on an extensive campaign to educate the people as to what they must do under various conditions to meet the requirements of the law. For this reason the Secretary contemplated creating a new division in the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be under direction of an officer who will have the title of supervisor of business education. It will be his business to keep in touch with the public and the business community and to advise them in the application of the new law.

300 Labor Disputes Settled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—About 300 strikes or labor troubles involving 700,000 men directly and 300,000 indirectly have been settled by mediators of the Department of Labor since war was declared. Only forty-five strikes remain to be settled.

The Greenback-White Sulphur Springs, West Va., ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Ad.

Committee Formed Here to Insure Success of Campaign.

N. Y. GETS \$120,000,000

This District Must Raise \$200,000,000 Daily to Reach Maximum Quota.

STORM DELAYS RETURNS

Indications Are That Country's Subscribers Will Number 10,000,000.

The nation celebrated Liberty Day yesterday in a manner which spelled victory. With one tremendous stroke it pushed the grand total of subscriptions to the second loan past \$3,000,000,000 and brought the first real assurance of final success that the Government has had since subscription books were opened.

Proclaimed a holiday throughout the nation by the joint act of President Wilson and the Governors of every State, millions of people released from their daily tasks turned their attention solely to the Liberty Loan. It was their one purpose during the day, and they demonstrated this by patriotic services everywhere, from the largest cities down to the smallest hamlets.

At the close of the day the Treasury Department estimated that the subscriptions were well beyond the \$3,000,000,000 mark, but on the face of returns received last night from the twelve Federal Reserve districts the total was \$3,025,000,000, a figure which represented, however, only part of the returns for the day and made no allowance for subscriptions in transit to be officially entered in the subscription books. The actual entries on the books were announced as amounting to \$1,721,087,110. A storm delayed wire returns from many districts.

Minimum Quota Reached.

By passing the three billion mark the country has surpassed the minimum amount wanted for the second loan. Although officials here and in Washington are confident that \$3,000,000,000 will be reached by Saturday noon, when subscription books close, only 30 percent of all subscriptions above \$25,000,000 have been taken.

Nowhere in the country were the ceremonies in connection with the loan as impressive as in New York City itself. Although rain fell until early in the afternoon, it seemed as if every hall could be filled with the scene of some grand parade and pageant. The Liberty Loan Committee was formed to take it off until today.

The country must raise nearly \$200,000,000 daily to reach the \$3,000,000,000 mark. The country needs only to measure up to the stride of the last two days of the first Liberty Loan campaign to achieve success.

Officials are confident that the local Reserve district will measure up to this stride and reports from the other districts indicate that they, too, are prepared to subscribe their full proportion of the loan, with the exception of two districts. These districts are Dallas and Atlanta. The former is expected to reach its minimum allotment by Saturday, and of this amount the Second Federal Reserve District is prepared to get more than \$200,000,000 a day. This is the last day of the campaign. The country needs only to measure up to the stride of the last two days of the first Liberty Loan campaign to achieve success.

To Meet Any Situation.

Throughout the country officials are making every effort to meet any situation which may arise. They are determined that America shall not face the danger of an undersubscription of its second war loan. In this district a committee has been formed of members of the main Liberty Loan Committee whose duty it is to take any step necessary to assure final success of the loan.

This committee was a feature of the first day's campaign, but no occasion was found for its services. It is now being reorganized to meet any situation which may arise. It is the belief, however, that no situation will arise which will make it necessary for these committees to take a very active part in the campaign.

This was the indication last night, when reports from all of the districts showed that the stride of the campaign since subscription books were opened. Approximately \$500,000,000 was subscribed during the day, of this amount about \$120,000,000 came from the New York district, a record for this district. Nowhere, however, were the reports so optimistic as from the Chicago district, where a subscription of approximately \$500,000,000 was recorded during the day. Minneapolis, St. Louis and Boston also made rapid strides, the latter experiencing the best day of all classes of subscribers.

It was the small subscribers, however, who have responded most generously thus far to the campaign. Yesterday they broke all records and brought news to the committee that this last probably will shatter all precedents in the matter of the number of subscribers. It is the outlook at present that they will number upward of 10,000,000, compared with 4,500,000 in the first loan.

Will Break All Records.

If this figure is attained it will break all records in history. The record is held by England's last loan when 8,000,000 subscribers responded to the call for financial aid, but a majority of these subscribers did not actually take bonds. They took the war savings cer-